

364.64
P1r
1974

PLEASE RETURN
ANNUAL REPORT

STATE DOCUMENTS COLLECTION

MAR 29 1979

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY
300 E. Lynbelle Ave.
Butte, Montana 59601

STATE DOCUMENTS

Jun 1977

**OF THE
STATE BOARD
OF
PARDONS**



TO THE
GOVERNOR OF MONTANA
HONORABLE THOMAS L. JUDGE

FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 1974

Montana State Library



3 0864 1005 1695 7

MSL 1005 1695 7

STATE OF MONTANA - BOARD OF PARDONS
OCTOBER 1974 MONTHLY REPORT

	Montana		Out-of-State		
	Parole	Probation	Parole	Probation	Total
First of Month	303	1,123	43	144	1,613
End of Month	300	1,153	40	154	1,647
Actual Violations	9	10	0	0	19
Field Investigations	26				
Pre-Sentence Investigations	78	.			
Pre-Release Investigations	53				
Probation Investigations	57				
Violation Investigations	89				
Pardon Investigations	0				
TOTAL INVESTIGATIONS	303				

COUNTY DISTRICTS

			Figures as of 10-31-74	
	Caseload	Change from previous month		
Billings	293	-15	MONTANA CASES O.O.S.	
Bosman	83	+ 1	Parole	201
Butte	152	+ 3	Probation	320
Glendive	71	+ 2	TOTAL	527
Great Falls	271	+ 4	TOTAL UNDER SUPERVISION	2,174
Havre	70	+ 2	Paroled	14
Helena	111	0	Discharged	6
Helicopolis	245	+ 1	Prison Population	337
Missoula	200	-10		
Polson	75	+ 1		
TOTALS	1,647	-16		

July 14, 1974

The Honorable Thomas L. Judge
Governor of the State of Montana
Helena, Montana

Dear Governor Judge:

This 13th annual report of the Montana Board of Pardons, covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1974, is herewith transmitted to you in accordance with the requirements of Section 82-4002, R.C.M. 1947 as amended in 1971.

While the Board of Pardons has come under the Department of Institutions by the Executive Reorganization Act of 1971, for administrative purposes only, the purposes and functions of the Board remain essentially the same as when the Board was founded by the 34th Legislative Assembly and appointed by the Honorable Hugo Aronson, Governor, in April 1955.

Present Board members are Henry E. Burgess, an educator at Carroll College in Helena, who was appointed 7-8-1971, by your predecessor, the Honorable Forrest H. Anderson. Robert T. O'Leary, Chairman, an attorney at law in Butte was appointed on 8-8-1973, and Edwin H. Jasmin, vice president of the Northwestern Bank of Great Falls was appointed on 12-19-73, by yourself.

Respectfully submitted,

BOARD OF PARDONS



Bobby C. Miles, Director

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Principal Offices and Officers.....	1
General Review:	
Legal References.....	2
Policy.....	2
Principal Goals.....	2
Agency Objectives.....	3
Program Inventory and Cost Summary.....	4
Major Accomplishments.....	5
Program Descriptions.....	8
Cost and Performance Summary.....	10
Estimated Projected Costs.....	11
General Factors in Parole Selection.....	11
Expenditures and Source of Funding.....	14
Tables.....	15
Releases Granted to Specific Counties.....	21
Professional Staff Members.....	22
Maps.....	23

DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS
1236 E. 6th Avenue, Helena

Edwin G. Kellner	Director
Lawrence E. D'Arcy	Deputy Director
Thomas L. Gooch	Administrator, Centralized Services Division
John G. Thomas	Administrator, Community Services Division
Geraldine C. Strong	Administrator, Reimbursement Division

BOARD OF PARDONS
1119 Main Street
Deer Lodge, Montana

PAROLE BOARD MEMBERS

Robert T. O'Leary, Chairman 8-7-73 to 1-3-77	1854 Harrison Avenue Butte, Montana
Henry E. Burgess, Vice Chairman 7-8-70 to 4-1-75	Carroll College Helena, Montana
Edwin H. Jasmin, Secretary 12-20-73 to 12-20-77	1123- 19th S. W. Great Falls, Montana

PRINCIPAL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

Bobby C. Miles, Director
Deer Lodge, Montana

LEGAL REFERENCES

A major revision in the laws of the State of Montana dealing with parole, probation and executive clemency was made by the Thirty-Fourth Legislative Assembly in 1955, during the administration of Governor Hugo Aronson. References for authorization of organization with agency descriptions of the Board of Pardons are found in Title 95 (transferred from Title 94), Chapter 32 of the Revised Codes of Montana, Volume 8, Section 95-3203 through 95-3233. Terms of office of Board members after reorganization are cited in Section 82A-112 (2) (B).

Operating policies necessary to administer statutory requirements are contained in Procedure, Rules and Regulations Governing the State Board of Pardons.

POLICY

The policy of the Parole Board is, as far as reasonable discretion permits, to make maximum use of parole as a part of the total correctional process. In this endeavor we try to treat the offender more than the offense; to deal with each offender as an individual; to judge each objectively and equitably on his merits; to be flexible and practical; to be more concerned about the future than the past; to provide adequate protection for the public and emphasize rehabilitation rather than vengeance or retribution. We regard parole as an essential tool in the correctional process, and when it is properly administered it becomes a more effective, humane and economical way of dealing with offenders.

The Board meets once each month to interview prisoners sixty days prior to their eligibility date for release on parole. Plans for parole are discussed as well as petitions for executive clemency. All public hearings are scheduled and held as required by State statutes with proper notification of same. The Board as soon as possible in advance of each meeting, writes to the district court's sentencing judge, county attorney and the sheriff of the county where the crime was committed indicating that the prisoner is being considered for release on parole so that those involved in the prosecution have opportunity to convey any relevant information to the Board prior to disposition of the case. Letters including complete comprehensive psychiatric reports of the petitioner are forwarded to the Governor indicating the reasons why the Board recommends executive clemency not be granted or granted.

PRINCIPAL GOALS

The principal goals of the agency include the protection of society during the term of sentence required for proper behavioral modification enabling a safe but expeditious return to society a law abiding citizen now able to cope within its framework or systems of law and order.

AGENCY OBJECTIVES

1. To provide the offender with adequate supervision that is most apt to eliminate further acts of delinquency without dehumanization.
2. To assist the offender to locate proper residence and employment that will sustain his needs during the entire term of sentence on probation or parole.
3. To facilitate proper treatment as required by the offender for good physical and mental health.
4. To better enable the offender to operate within the framework of the system and to cope with the existing handicaps imposed as a result of the conviction.
5. To encourage the offender to seek additional education or vocational training as required to obtain his or her goals for the future.
6. To provide fair and just treatment for all regardless of ethnological origin, religious beliefs or lack thereof.

PROGRAM INVENTORY AND COST SUMMARY

PROGRAM	ACTUAL COST FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING 6/30/74
Supplies and Materials.....	\$ 4,863.71
Communications.....	17,623.22
Utilities.....	1,368.64
Travel.....	56,878.43
Contracted Services.....	2,984.27
Rent.....	7,157.04
Repairs and Maintenance.....	699.02
Other.....	<u>908.00</u>
	\$ 92,482.33
Capital Equipment.....	3,605.14
	3,605.14
Salaries and Wages.....	264,139.99
Employee Benefits.....	33,536.73
	\$297,676.72
TOTAL PROGRAM.....	393,764.19

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1.

We received funds from the Federal Government Law Enforcement Assistance Administration as approved by the Governor's Crime Control Board to continue the "University Year for Action". The project now, in its second phase, affords the student opportunity for experiential training relevant to the current needs of the criminal justice system. Students from the University of Montana participate in various state agency programs for one academic school term. A counselor from each assigned agency facilitates the learning process by providing the benefit of his or her prior experiences on the job. Guidelines for student job descriptions are adequate and most students are exposed to didactic relationships with as many as 10 clients for as many as 20 hours per week. Regular classroom attendance is not required; however, students are expected to satisfactorily complete competitive exams as required of all other students.

Each participating student of the U.Y.A. Project provides innovative ideas and/or constructive criticism suggestive for progressive change and provides state agencies with a pool of prospective experienced prospects for future employment needs after their graduation.

II

Funds were appropriated by legislators that enabled our agency to permanently employ six parole officers who were formerly employed with funds received from the President's Emergency Employment Assistance Act. The average case load of each parole agent has been reduced to 85 Clients and currently remains well above the standards recommended by the National Advisory Commission for Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. Each client under supervision comprises one unit and each report of investigation for presentence is equal to five units. Each parole agent currently conducts an average of 33 presentence reports per fiscal year. The commission recommended that each officer be responsible for no more than 50 work units. Our current direct services staff is responsible for an average workload consisting of 250 units each.

III

We received funds in fiscal year ending 6-30-1974, from the Federal Government Emergency Employment Assistance Act to continue the employment of 4 clerk typists hired in fiscal year ending 6-30-1973, with funds from the same source. The project augmented our agency supportive services for our already overworked direct services parole staff at no cost to the State of Montana. However, the federal government terminated the Emergency Employment Assistance Act on 7-1-74, leaving our agency in dire need of expanded supportive services.

IV.

The Montana Law Enforcement Academy, under the able direction of the Attorney General and his staff, again received funds during fiscal year 1974 that were approved by the Governor's Crime Control Board. Our new recruits and in-service parole agents received minimal required training. However, the school, like most federal government seeded projects now faces extinction unless we provide for our own agency training departmental needs.

V.

We opened a satellite office at Polson, Montana near the Flathead Indian Reservation in order to enable our agency to better serve the needs of the criminal justice system in that community.

VI.

We divided our agency into three geographic divisions with a divisional supervisor at the head of each division in order to improve supportive services to the target groups served. Decentralization enables the supervisor to improve the efficiency of his own district according to the needs peculiar only to that community. The supervisors were relieved of their respective case loads making them available to better manage the administrative affairs of each district office comprising his own division. Two hearing officers that were hired during fiscal year ending 6-30-1974, currently are conducting preliminary hearings at or near the site of alleged violation of conditions for parole to determine probable cause for revocation of parole. The Supreme Court Morrissey Decision was prompted by the need for due process of law respecting the rights of those citizens who had been convicted of felony crimes.

One of our hearing officers is currently acting as temporary divisional supervisor of the eastern division while the former central and western divisional supervisors continue at the helm of their respective divisions. The other hearing officer, in addition to his normal duties, is currently acting as temporary training officer. His additional duties include the required requisition of training materials and resource materials needed for a central library to be located at the central office in Deer Lodge. He arranges for experts in the fields of Behavioral Sciences and Corrections to instruct recruits and in-service personnel at the Montana Law Enforcement Academy at Bozeman, Montana. He conducts special training sessions or workshops as requested by divisional supervisors whenever needed. He is responsible for the proper orientation of all U. Y.A. Students assigned to our agency from the University of Montana. He provides proper orientation and basic training to volunteers offering their supervisory talents to probationers and parolees. He explores current trends in corrections and transfers recent technology techniques to our agency personnel to insure that our clients gain the maximum benefit of research and experience.

VII.

We assigned one parole agent to regularly meet once each month with Prisoners and their respective counselors at Swan River Youth Forestry Camp. His duties shall be to interview prisoners prior to their eligibility date for release on parole or probation and to report their respective plans to jurisdictional authorities prior to any release. He will coordinate plans for supervision and provide proper instructions to the inmate for reporting upon arrival at his destination in the community. He will thoroughly explain all conditions for release including the consequences for any violation of the conditions for release.

VIII.

We conducted and recorded a comprehensive list of all State owned property accrued in the past and established a system for periodic renewal of same.

IX.

Job descriptions with lists of their respective duties and responsibilities were completed for all employees.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

SERVICES PROVIDED:

I. GOVERNOR'S INVESTIGATING AGENCY.

The Board of Pardons administers adult probation for all of Montana's eighteen judicial districts and twenty-eight judicial district judges and furnishes the counties with requisite services.

1. "Probation" is the release by the court without imprisonment, except as provided otherwise by law, of a defendant found guilty of a crime upon verdict or plea; subject to conditions imposed by the court and subject to the supervision of the Board upon direction of the court.

2. "Parole" is the release to the community of a prisoner by the decision of the Parole Board prior to the expiration of his term, subject to the conditions imposed by the Board and subject to its supervision.

3. "Executive clemency" refers to the powers of the Governor as provided by Section 12 of Article VI of the Constitution of the State of Montana, as adopted by the Constitutional Convention on March 22, 1972, and as ratified by the people on June 6, 1972, that became effective on July 1, 1973.

II. INTERSTATE COMPACT ADMINISTRATION.

In 1934 Congress authorized agreements or compacts among the states for cooperative effort and mutual assistance in the prevention of crime. Since then, each of the fifty states, plus Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, has become signatory to an interstate compact for the supervision of parolees and probationers.

The primary purpose of the Interstate Probation and Parole Compact was to discourage the practice of "sundown probation or parole;" i.e., release conditioned upon leaving the jurisdiction, never to return, and without thought given to supervision. That practice was, of course, self-defeating and a denial of the fundamental goal of probation and parole to end criminal careers through the rehabilitation of those convicted of crime.

III TARGET GROUPS:

1. Probationer. Probation is a treatment program in which final action in an adjudicated offender's case is suspended or deferred, so that he remains at liberty, subject to conditions imposed by or for the court, under the supervision and guidance of a probation-parole worker.

2. Parolee. Parole is a treatment program in which an offender, after serving part of a term in a correctional institution, is conditionally released under supervision and treatment by a probation-parole worker.

It is the persons on probation and parole with whom the Montana Board of Pardons is concerned; these are the people who constitute the "Target Groups" of the Montana Board of Pardons.

Past tradition in the state of Montana and elsewhere has been to provide required nominal supervision of parolees and probationers in order that its citizens be protected from its offenders. Taxpayers and legislators have been unwilling to support adequate corrections programs in the past. However, revised public opinion and political attitudes are now demanding a transformation of the corrections process in its means and ends. The citizens of Montana are now demanding the most promising means to accomplish changes that are most apt to modify its offenders' bahavioral conduct. The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals considers community-based corrections the most promising means of accomplishing the changes in offender behavior that the public expects -- and in fact now demands -- of corrections.

Most people confined to custodial control either are, or soon become eligible potential participants for community-based corrections reintegration through family visit furloughs or through work and/or study release programs. The use of control and surveillance is basic to a sound community corrections system. Our experienced personnel will constitute the core for the new system. However, additional recruits will be needed to augment our already overworked supportive services staff. Many parole officers are currently supervising caseloads with work units two or three times above that recommended by the National Advisory Commission for Criminal Justice Standards. Therefore, the Board of Pardons will submit proposed substantial budget increases to provide the required additional services and needs already mentioned. It is essential that legislators act favorably upon our increased budget demands because time is running out to confront the strange but paradoxical dilemma now confronting our state corrections system.

COST AND PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

TOTAL COST FISCAL YEARS 1972-73, BIENNIUM ENDING 6-30-74

	Year Ending June 30, 1973	Year Ending June 30, 1974
Personal Services	\$177,333.07	\$272,457.27
Federal Funded Personal Services	75,068.49	25,219.45
Operations and Capital	50,506.64	91,265.51
Federal Funded Operations and Capital	2,356.84	4,821.96
TOTALS	\$305,265.04	\$393,764.19

FISCAL YEARS

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
In Prison Per Person			
Per Day	24.93	26.61	24.64
Per Year	9,099.45	9,714.01	8,995.09
On Parole Per Person			
Per Day	.59	.51	.79
Per Year	215.65	186.14	288.35

COST AND PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

TOTAL COST FISCAL YEARS 1973-74, AND 1974-75

	Year Ending June 30, 1974	Year Ending June 30, 1975
Personal Services	\$272,457.27	\$300,555.00
Federal Funded Personal Services	\$ 25,219.45	None
Operations and Capital	\$ 91,265.51	\$ 70,001.00
Federal Funded Operations and Capital	\$ 4,821.96	\$ 9,436.00
TOTALS	\$393,764.19	\$379,992.00

FISCAL YEARS

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
In Prison Per Person			
Per Day	24.93	26.61	24.64
Per Year	9,099.45	9,714.01	8,995.09
On Parole Per Person			
Per Day	.59	.51	.79
Per Year	215.65	186.14	288.35

ESTIMATED PROJECTED COST FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1975

Personal Services.....	\$300,555.00
Federal Fund Personal Services.....	None
Operations and Capital.....	70,001.00
Federal Fund Operations and Capital...	9,436.00
Grand Total.....	\$379,992.00

The population of Montana State Prison averaged 320 per month (see Table II), compared with 286 per month the previous year. The average monthly caseload for Board of Pardons continued to increase. This year, it is 1,377 cases (see Table II) per month, compared with 1,224 cases per month for last year.

The above mentioned statistics indicate that the average monthly population at Montana State Prison increased approximately 12% this fiscal year over last fiscal year while average monthly caseloads under the supervision of the Board of Pardons have increased approximately 12% during the same period. An analysis of current crime data according to the most recent F.B.I. Uniform Crime Report for the nation reflect similar increases. Arrests and convictions for possession of marijuana have increased approximately 43% in the nation and similarly have increased in the state of Montana. The Department of Intergovernmental Relations projects that the population of Montana will reach nearly 730,000 in 1980, or an increase of 5.2% over 1970. However, there is little correlation between population growth increase and crime increase as the crime rate is increasing much faster than the population growth.

The State of Montana Board of Pardons confronted with the strange but paradoxical dilemma made plans for its proposed biennial budget to include adequate funds for establishing four multi-phased corrections facilities to be located in communities of major populations that are currently receiving the benefit of its supportive services. Alternatives to incarceration at the prison in Deer Lodge will be afforded the District Courts when sentences are being imposed. Many convicted felons will be enabled to remain in their own community on their already established jobs contributing to the welfare of their respective families, excluding the need for welfare assistance. The Superintendent of each facility will be responsive to the leadership of the Executive Director as approved by the Board. Already existing community supportive services including Parole Agents will augment each facility staff. If current population growth and crime growth continues at established rates the new prison will not be adequate for projected future needs.

GENERAL FACTORS IN PAROLE SELECTION

The granting of a parole rests in the discretion of the Parole Board. In general, it is granted where, in the judgment of the Board, a prisoner who has made a satisfactory adjustment and is otherwise eligible, will avoid the violation of law, and when the factors which will affect him and his dependents upon release assure adequate public security. These factors vary in every case. The Board evaluates each case on its merits and acts, as its judgment indicates, to grant or to continue the case to a later date.

The following are some of the factors that are considered by the Board in its decision making:

A. Sentence Data.

1. Type of sentence.
2. Length of sentence.
3. Recommendations of Judge, County Attorney and other responsible officials and citizens.

B. Facts and Circumstances of the Offense.

1. Mitigating and aggravating factors.
2. Activities following arrest and prior to confinement, including adjustment on bond or probation, if any.

C. Prior Criminal Record.

1. Nature and pattern of offense(s).
2. Adjustment to previous probation, parole and confinement.
3. Detainers.

D. Changes in Motivation and Behavior

1. Changes in attitude toward self and others.
2. Reasons underlying changes.
3. Personal goals, motivation and resources available.

E. Personal and Social History.

1. Family and marital
2. Education-academic and vocational.
3. Employment and military experience.
4. Physical and emotional health.

F. Institutional Experience.

1. Program goals and accomplishments.
 - (a) Religion
 - (b) Therapy
 - (c) Vocational training or work assignments.
 - (d) Academic
 - (e) Recreation and leisure time use.
2. General Adjustment.
 - (a) Inter-personal relationships with staff and peers.
 - (b) Behavior, improvement and misconduct.
3. Physical and emotional health and treatment.

G. Community Resources.

1. Residence- family, friends or A. A. facility.
2. Employment - work, training or academic.
3. Special needs- hospitalization, Halfway House, etc.

PROJECT COSTS BY OBJECT OF
EXPENDITURE AND SOURCE OF FUNDINGS

FISCAL YEAR 1975

OBJECT OF EXPENDITURES	
Personal Services.....	\$300,555.00
Operations and Capital.....	79,437.00
Total Expended.....	379,992.00
SOURCE OF FUNDING	
General.....	\$370,556.00
Federal and Private Revenue Fund.....	9,436.00
Total Funding.....	\$379,992.00

TABLE I
CASELOAD OF BOARD OF PARDONS FOR FISCAL YEAR
Ending June 30, 1974

	Interviews	Parole Revocation Hearings	P.V.'s Reparoled	Public Hearings	Discussion Cases	Total
July-August, 1973....	56	10	2	1	17	86
September, 1973.....	36	5	2	1	13	57
October, 1973.....	32	10	0	0	12	54
November, 1973.....	30	8	0	0	9	47
December, 1973.....	23	6	0	0	6	35
January, 1974.....	31	5	0	1	12	49
February, 1974.....	35	7	0	0	11	53
March, 1974.....	29	5	0	0	9	43
April, 1974.....	36	5	0	1	7	49
May, 1974.....	35	5	0	0	10	50
June, 1974	36	7	0	1	15	59
TOTALS.....	379	73	4	5	121	582

TABLE II

	Paroled From M.S.P.	Discharged From M.S.P.	M.S.P. Population
July, 1973.....	10	6	306
August, 1973.....	19	6	302
September, 1973.....	18	3	290
October, 1973.....	14	6	298
November, 1973.....	16	2	307
December, 1973.....	21	4	321
January, 1974.....	9	8	331
February, 1974.....	19	3	337
March, 1974.....	24	5	341
April, 1974.....	24	6	340
May, 1974.....	24	9	335
June, 1974.....	<u>22</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>335</u>
TOTALS.....	220	61	320.25 Monthly Average

TABLE III
CASELOAD OF FIELD OFFICERS

	MONTANA		OUT OF STATE IN MONTANA		Total
	<u>Parole</u>	<u>Probation</u>	<u>Parole</u>	<u>Probation</u>	
July, 1973.....	306	892	38	109	1,345
August, 1973.....	286	851	48	89	1,274
September, 1973...	288	906	46	93	1,333
October, 1973.....	283	924	47	93	1,347
November, 1973....	281	935	41	106	1,363
December, 1973....	294	967	41	113	1,415
January, 1974.....	288	953	47	117	1,405
February, 1974....	274	979	44	111	1,408
March, 1974.....	272	1,003	42	116	1,433
April, 1974.....	289	1,056	40	109	1,494
May, 1974.....	277	1,057	38	103	1,475
June, 1974.....	300	1,093	38	102	1,533
MONTHLY AVERAGES..	286.5	968	42.5	105.1	1,377.3

TABLE IV
REPORTS RENDERED BY FIELD OFFICERS DURING FISCAL YEAR
Ending June 30, 1974

	Field Inv.	Pre-Sent. Inv.	Pre-Rel. Inv.	Prob. Inv.	Viol. Inv.	Exec. Clem.	Total
July, 1973.....	9	36	25	40	62	2	174
August, 1973.....	17	28	47	41	84	9	226
September, 1973....	5	33	29	60	71	3	201
October, 1973.....	11	44	34	68	78	2	237
November, 1973.....	11	65	38	72	75	2	263
December, 1973.....	18	39	30	61	84	3	235
January, 1974.....	16	49	20	52	78	2	217
February, 1974.....	17	64	45	58	72	1	257
March, 1974.....	16	66	44	61	94	2	283
April, 1974.....	21	45	60	80	84	4	294
May, 1974.....	22	61	59	63	103	2	310
June, 1974.....	<u>27</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>296</u>
TOTALS.....	190	587	489	718	975	34	2,993

TABLE V

	Commutation of Sentence	Pardon	Total
July, 1973.....	0	0	0
August, 1973.....	0	1	1
September, 1973.....	1	0	1
October, 1973.....	0	0	0
November, 1973.....	1	10	11
December, 1973.....	0	0	0
January, 1974.....	0	0	0
February, 1974.....	0	4	4
March, 1974.....	0	1	1
April, 1974.....	0	0	0
May, 1974.....	0	1	1
June, 1974.....	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTALS.....	2	17	19

TABLE VI

	Clients Receiving Final Discharges	Conditional Discharges from Supervision	Paroles Granted
July, 1973.....	11	3	10
August, 1973.....	8	5	19
September, 1973.....	3	11	18
October, 1973.....	13	2	14
November, 1973.....	2	7	16
December, 1973.....	17	7	21
January, 1974.....	17	4	9
February, 1974.....	3	2	19
March, 1974.....	17	2	24
April, 1974.....	8	1	24
May, 1974.....	11	7	24
June, 1974.....	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>22</u>
TOTALS.....	118	59	220

FISCAL YEAR JULY 1, 1973 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1974

County	Number Paroled	County	Number Paroled	County	Number Paroled
Beaverhead.....	2	Granite.....	0	Powell.....	25
Big Horn.....	1	Hill.....	3	Prairie.....	0
Blaine.....	1	Jefferson.....	0	Ravalli.....	0
Broadwater.....	1	Judith Basin.....	0	Richland.....	0
Carbon.....	2	Lake.....	2	Roosevelt.....	0
Carter.....	0	Lewis & Clark.....	29	Rosebud.....	0
Cascade.....	18	Liberty.....	0	Sanders.....	0
Choteau.....	0	Lincoln.....	2	Sheridan.....	0
Custer.....	5	McCone.....	2	Silver Bow.....	12
Daniels.....	0	Madison.....	0	Stillwater.....	0
Dawson.....	1	Meagher.....	2	Sweetgrass.....	0
Deer Lodge.....	13	Mineral.....	3	Teton.....	1
Fallon.....	0	Missoula.....	9	Toole.....	1
Fergus.....	2	Musselshell.....	1	Treasure.....	0
Flathead.....	7	Park.....	1	Valley.....	0
Gallatin.....	6	Petroleum.....	0	Wheatland.....	1
Garfield.....	0	Phillips.....	0	Wibaux.....	0
Glacier.....	0	Pondera.....	0	Yellowstone.....	19
Golden Valley.....	<u>0</u>	Powder River.....	<u>0</u>	Out of State.....	<u>48</u>

TOTALS..... 59

TOTALS..... 54

TOTALS..... 107

Paroled In State..... 172

Paroled Out of State..... 48

GRAND TOTAL..... 220

B. C. Miles, Director
Interstate Compact Administrator
Deer Lodge, Montana

George M. Cuff, Assistant Director
Deputy Interstate Compact Administrator
Deer Lodge, Montana

Cly F. Evans, Institutional Parole Officer, Deer Lodge, Montana

WESTERN DIVISION

Ralph Fisher, Supervisor
Missoula, Montana

Michael C. McCarty, P.O. 1
Missoula, Montana

Donald A. Anderson, Hearing Officer
Deer Lodge, Montana

Olaf Wenger P.O. 1
Butte, Montana

Wilbur F. Walter, P.O. 11
Kalispell, Montana

Eugene Bond P.O. 1
Polson, Montana

Albert J. Mehrens, P.O. 11
Butte, Montana

Bradley Grant P.O. 1
Kalispell, Montana

Robert D. Dunham, P.O. 1
Missoula, Montana

John O'Hern P.O. 1
Missoula, Montana

CENTRAL DIVISION

J. H. Baumgart, Supervisor
Great Falls, Montana

Jerome J. Skibs P.O. 1
Great Falls, Montana

Anthony J. Marra P.O. 11
Havre, Montana

Sam Wilson P.O. 1
Helena, Montana

Richard L. Holzheimer P.O. 1
Great Falls, Montana

Bernard Driscoll P.O. 1
Bozeman, Montana

EASTERN DIVISION

H. E. Korber, Hearing Officer
Billings, Montana

Philip E. Sanderson P.O. 1
Billings, Montana

Kenneth Gillam, P.O. 11
Billings, Montana

Michael J. Schmaing, P.O. 1
Billings, Montana

James L. Bennett, P.O. 1
Glendive, Montana

Franklin C. Raffaelli, P.O. 1
Miles City, Montana

